

A New Species of *Argynnis* from Utah (Lepid., Rhop.).

By HENRY SKINNER.

Argynnis utahensis, n. sp.

Upperside. Primaries dull fulvous with the extra discal rounded spots as in *Argynnis chitone* except that the spots near the apex are somewhat smaller than in that species and they are not so black and well pronounced. The basal area of the wing is not nearly so dark as in *chitone*.

Secondaries are the same color as the primaries with the usual black markings. The base of the wing is not obscured by dark scales as is the case in some of the allied species.

Underside. Primaries relatively light in color with two spots near the apex and three of the submarginal lunules faintly silvered.

Secondaries much as in *chitone*, but lighter in color with less black around the silver spots. Some specimens are devoid of silver spots.

The female is like the male, but slightly larger, and the base of the primaries is much redder than in the male.

This is the species that has always been confused with *chitone* Edw. It can be readily differentiated by less black on the basal areas above and below and by the generally lighter colors.

The male expands 53 mm. and the female 55 mm.

The type was taken by the writer in City Creek Canyon, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 6th, and the allotype at Silver Lake, Brightons, Utah, July 12th. There are nine paratypes from City Creek Canyon, taken on the 4th to the 6th of July. Fourteen specimens from Ogden, Utah, and four from Park City, Utah, taken by A. J. Snyder in the first half of July. Three specimens from Provo, Utah, taken by T. Spalding in July, and four specimens from David Bruce labelled "Utah."

The types and other specimens are in the collection of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Costa Rican Butterflies (Lepid., Rhop.).

On December 30th (1918) I took on the Cairo branch a female of *Hypolimnys misippus*, which may be a first record for Costa Rica.

We have found larvae and reared them, on *Hygrophila confusa* (Acanthaceae), of *Amphirene epaphus*, though as this is so common a species, it is unlikely to confine itself to that plant and probably affects other species of the same family. The larva is very handsome, velvety black with pale yellow bars at the segments, the chrysalis grass green.—C. H. LANKESTER, Cartago, Costa Rica.